CHAPTER 2.1.4.

SPRING VIRAEMIA OF CARP

Article 2.1.4.1.

For the purposes of this *Aquatic Code*, spring viraemia of carp (SVC) means infection with the viral species SVC virus (SVCV) tentatively placed in the genus *Vesiculovirus* of the family Rhabdoviridae.

Methods for surveillance and diagnosis are provided in the *Aquatic Manual*.

Article 2.1.4.2.

Susceptible species

For the purposes of this *Aquatic Code*, *susceptible species* for SVC are: common carp (*Cyprinus carpio carpio*) and koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio koi*), crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*), sheatfish, (also known as European catfish or wels) *(Silurus glanis)*, silver carp *(Hypophthalmichthys molitrix),* bighead carp (*Aristichthys nobilis*), grass carp (white amur) (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), orfe (*Leuciscus idus*), and tench (*Tinca tinca*).

Suspect cases of natural infection with SVCV in species other than those listed in this Article should be referred immediately to the appropriate OIE Reference Laboratory, whether or not clinical signs are associated with the findings.

Article 2.1.4.3.

Commodities

1. When authorising import or transit of the following *commodities*, *Competent Authorities* should not require any SVC related conditions, regardless of the SVC status of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*:

    a) For the species in Article 2.1.4.2. for any purpose:

        i) Commercially sterile canned fish;

        ii) Leather made from fish skin;

    b) The following products destined for human consumption[1] from species in Article 2.1.4.2 which have been prepared in such a way to minimise the risk of diversion for alternative uses:

        i) Chemically preserved products (e.g. smoked, salted, pickled, marinated, etc …);

        ii) Heat treated products (e.g. ready prepared meals, fish oil);

[1] A Member Country may wish to consider the need to introduce internal measures to prevent the commodity being used for any other purpose than for human consumption.

iii) Eviscerated fish (chilled or frozen) packaged for direct retail trade;

iv) Fillets or cutlets (chilled or frozen);

v) Dried eviscerated fish (including air dried, flame dried, sun dried);

c) For species other than those in Article 2.1.4.2., all *aquatic animal products*.

2. When authorising import or transit of the *commodities,* of a species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than those listed in paragraph 1 of Article 2.1.4.3., *Competent Authorities* should require the conditions prescribed in Articles 2.1.4.7. to 2.1.4.11. of this Chapter, relevant to the SVC status of the *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment*.

3. When considering the import or transit of any live *commodity* of a species not listed in Article 2.1.4.2. from an *exporting country*, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free of SVC, *Competent Authorities* of the *importing country* should conduct an analysis of the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of SVCV, and the potential consequences, associated with importation of the *commodity*, prior to a decision. The outcome of this assessment should be made available to the *exporting country*.

Article 2.1.4.4.

SVC free country

A country may declare itself free from SVC if it meets the conditions in points 1), 2), 3) or 4) below.

If a country shares a *zone* or *compartment* with one or more other countries, it can only declare itself an SVC free country if all the areas covered by the shared water are declared SVC free countries or zones (see Article 2.1.4.5.).

1. A country where none of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2. is present may declare itself free from SVC when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the country for at least the past 2 years.

OR

2. A country where the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least the past 25 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as *described* in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may declare itself free from SVC when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the country for at least the past 10 years.

OR

3. A country where the last observed occurrence of the disease was within the past 25 years or where the infection status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, for example because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may declare itself free from SVC when:

a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously for at least the past 2 years; and

b) *targeted surveillance* as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual* has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of SVCV.

OR

4. A country that had declared itself free from SVC but in which the disease is detected may not declare itself free from SVC again until the following conditions have been met:

   a) on detection of the disease, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and

   b) infected populations have been safely destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the disease, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and

   c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of SVCV.

   In the meantime, other areas of the remaining *territory* may be declared one or more free zones, provided that they meet the conditions in point 3) of Article 2.1.4.5.

Article 2.1.4.5.

SVC free zone or free compartment

A *zone* or *compartment* within the *territory* of one or more countries not declared free from SVC may be declared free by the *Competent Authority(ies)* of the country(ies) concerned, if the *zone* or *compartment* meets the conditions referred to in points 1), 2), 3) or 4) below.

If a *zone* or *compartment* extends over more than one country, it can only be declared an SVC free *zone* or *compartment* if all the *Competent Authorities* confirm that the conditions have been met.

1. A *zone* or *compartment* where none of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2. is present may declare itself free from SVC when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 2 years.

OR

2. A *zone* or *compartment* where the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2. are present but there has never been any observed occurrence of the disease for at least the past 25 years despite conditions that are conducive to its clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may declare itself free from SVC when *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously in the *zone* or *compartment* for at least the past 10 years.

OR

3. A *zone* or *compartment* where the last observed occurrence of the disease was within the past 25 years or where the infection status prior to *targeted surveillance* was unknown, for example because of the absence of conditions conducive to clinical expression, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, may declare itself free from SVC when:

    a) *basic biosecurity conditions* have been met continuously for at least the past 2 years; and

    b) *targeted surveillance* as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual* has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of SVCV.

OR

4. A *zone* previously declared free from SVC but in which the disease is detected may not be declared free from SVC again until the following conditions have been met:

    a) on detection of the disease, the affected area was declared an *infected zone* and a *buffer zone* was established; and

    b) infected populations have been safely destroyed or removed from the *infected zone* by means that minimise the risk of further spread of the disease, and the appropriate *disinfection* procedures (see *Aquatic Manual*) have been completed; and

    c) *targeted surveillance*, as described in Chapters 1.1.4. and X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, has been in place for at least the last 2 years without detection of SVCV.

Article 2.1.4.6.

Maintenance of free status

A country or *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from SVC following the provisions of points 1) or 2) of Articles 2.1.4.4. or 2.1.4.5., respectively, may maintain its status as SVC free provided that *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

A country or *zone* or *compartment* that is declared free from SVC following the provisions of point 3) of Articles 2.1.4.4. or 2.1.4.5., respectively, may discontinue *targeted surveillance* and maintain its status as SVC free provided that conditions that are conducive to clinical expression of SVC, as described in Chapter X.X.X. of the *Aquatic Manual*, exist and *basic biosecurity conditions* are continuously maintained.

However, for declared free *zones* or *compartments* in infected countries and in all cases where conditions are not conducive to clinical expression of SVC, *targeted surveillance* needs to be continued at a level determined by the *Competent Authority* on the basis of the likelihood of reinfection.

Article 2.1.4.7.

Importation of live animals from a country, zone or compartment declared free from SVC

When importing live *aquatic animals* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing*

country, certifying that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.1.4.4. or 2.1.4.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the consignment is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from SVC.

The certificate shall be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix 6.1.1..

Article 2.1.4.8.

Importation of live animals for aquaculture from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from SVC

When importing, for *aquaculture*, *aquatic animals* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than those *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply risk mitigation measures such as:

1. the consignment is delivered directly into and held in *quarantine* facilities; and

2. the imported *aquatic animals* and their first generation progeny are continuously isolated from the local environment; and

3. all effluent and waste material are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of SVCV.

Article 2.1.4.9.

Importation of live animals for processing for human consumption from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from SVC

When importing, for processing for human consumption, *aquatic animals* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than any live *commodities* listed in paragraph 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require:

1. the consignment is delivered directly to and held in *quarantine* facilities for slaughter and processing to one of the products listed in paragraph 1 of Article 2.1.4.3. or other products authorised by the competent authority; and

2. all effluent and waste material are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of SVCV.

Article 2.1.4.9.bis

Importation of live animals intended for use in animal feed, or for agricultural, industrial or pharmaceutical use from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from SVC

When importing, for use in animal feed, or for agricultural, industrial or pharmaceutical use, *aquatic animals* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than any live *commodities* listed in paragraph 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require:

1. the consignment is delivered directly to and held in *quarantine* facilities for slaughter and processing to products authorised by the competent authority; and

2. all effluent and waste material are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of SVCV.

Article 2.1.4.10.

Importation of products from a country, zone or compartment declared freeImportation of products from a country, zone or compartment declared free from SVC

When importing *aquatic animal products* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than those *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should require an *international aquatic animal health certificate* issued by the *Competent Authority* of the *exporting country* or a *certifying official* approved by the *importing country* certifying that, on the basis of the procedures described in Articles 2.1.4.4. or 2.1.4.5. (as applicable), the place of production of the consignment is a country, *zone* or *compartment* declared free from SVC.

The certificate shall be in accordance with the Model Certificate in Appendix 6.2.1..

Article 2.1.4.11.

Importation of products from a country, zone or compartment not declared free from SVC

When importing *aquatic animal products* of the species listed in Article 2.1.4.2., other than those *commodities* listed in point 1) of Article 2.1.4.3., from a country, *zone* or *compartment* not declared free from SVC, the *Competent Authority* of the *importing country* should assess the risk and apply appropriate risk mitigation measures.

In the case of dead fish, whether eviscerated or uneviscerated, such risk mitigation measures may include:

a) the consignment is delivered directly to and held in biosecure/quarantine facilities for processing to one of the products listed in paragraph 1 of Article 2.1.4.3. or other products authorised by the competent authority; and

b) all effluent and waste material are treated in a manner that ensures inactivation of SVCV.